

# The Dynamics Responsible for Increased Travel Time in LIGO Gravity Wave Observations

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## Introduction

Much ado has been made about the detection several years ago by LIGO of gravity waves with the scientific community arrogantly announcing that the increased length of time it takes light to travel between two mirrors is proof of the Einsteinian notion that "the Universe is made of a fabric." This notion is and always has been nonsense concocted by a charlatan.

## Abstract

Gravity is caused by the transference of angular momentum from quantized electricity in the form of neutrinos into physical matter during the course of the flow of gravity. For one, this means that a positively ionized body will have the same gravity as a neutral body but will have a slightly sharper field gradient, something that the DART mission should be confirming as we speak.

In the case of LIGO's finding of light taking longer to travel over a fixed distance, I take issue with the suggestion that this result somehow proves that the mirrors somehow migrated farther from one another due to a momentary increase in the base neutrino field conditions or if you prefer, "gravity." In those press releases, it was actually claimed that "space-time" was warped and that this caused LIGO's mirrors to suddenly be farther apart than they were before. This is only so much nonsense.

There is a simple and satisfying explanation for the delay in light's travel and it has to do with the way in which the spin of electrons on their own axis is influenced by neutrino (gravity) fields. Electrons have a tendency to reorient themselves so that their "east" and "west" sides (with respect to their spin on their own axis) will tend to pivot toward the direction from which the bulk of supportive quantized electrical charge originates. Ordinarily, there are few wrinkles in this field, although creating such wrinkles can be done in many ways, distant neutron star collisions being only one of them.

When this spin direction is altered in freely flying EM e.g. "light," the phase of the light must necessarily also be altered. Electron spin always moves in a counter-Magnusian fashion with respect to phase in the case of electromagnetic radiation, meaning that spin direction is always the inverse of the phase momentum. This is something I've already written about at some length.

With positrons, in addition to the presence of a positive electrical charge, the mechanical dynamics are inverted with respect to the relationship between axis spin and phase direction. With a positron, spin is Magnusian, meaning that the individual electrons spin in the same direction as their phase direction. Unlike electrons, which pause for an infinitesimal length of time at

the top and bottom of each phase while changing directions while positrons corkscrew rather than slowing, stopping, and inverting phase direction. This behavior is part of the reason why positrons are vastly outnumbered by electrons in our Universe; they must take a more circuitous path to their destination than an electron.

That said, any ordinary electron, if its spin is disturbed mid-flight, would also experience a disturbance to phase. The time-of-flight of light during interaction with a gravity wave is altered by less than the time it takes that light to phase even a single time.

This disturbance to light's phasing (and thus its path) is what causes the observed delay in reaching the detector. During that timeframe during which a gravity wave is intersecting the light, the photons must slightly corkscrew and thus, must take a more circuitous path.. Although it is already possible to cause electrons to corkscrew collectively using magnetism (as in helical EM for Vortex Microscopy and Third-Gen GPS.) This elongated path is the reason that light, in the aforementioned experiment, took a greater amount of time to reach its destination and not because of warping of the hypothesized "space-time fabric" which has never been demonstrated to exist.

## **Conclusion**

To confirm this, a multi-layered radio detector such as one of the gold/beryllium construction that has been in use for many years would have to be used to capture the change to the light's path in a third, helical dimension of motion during some future wave event. We must also rule out the influence of magnetism from the core of the Earth causing some helicism in the light, but for the moment, I will at least give LIGO the benefit of the doubt that what they observed was gravitational and not magnetic. I believe that is quite generous given that the Ph.D. holders there believe that the Universe is made out of a fabric.